THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1795. [N° 1718.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
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1		20 000		20.000
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12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

TO LET,

A STORE, in Spring-Street.
—It has a Counting Room, with a Fire-Place—Counter and Shelves for Goods.—Apply to
BENJAMIN ELLERY.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Juſt imported from LONDON, *and to be ſold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, oppoſite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf Marrowfat, green Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; broad Windſor, and early white Buſh Beans; early May, early Yorkſhire, early Sugar-Loaf, early Cauliflower, large Batterſea, and green and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early ſhort top, ſcarlet, and red Turnip: white Turnip Radiſh; early green Coſs; Tennis Ball Cabbage; Seliſia Lettuce; ſweet Marjoram; curled Pepper-Graſs; double Parſley; broad Spinage; Celery; early Dutch Turnip; ſcarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parſnip; ſcarlet Onion; green Turkey, and large prickle Cucumber.

Red Clover, White Ditto, Herd's, Burden's, and Redtop GRASS.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

LONDON, December 31.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

The following is the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Motion for the Addreſs in Thanks to his Majeſty, for his Speech from the Throne.

Tuesday, December 30.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he would not have addreſſed himſelf to the Houſe at that period of the debate, were it not that an accidental indiſpoſition might render him unable to deliver his ſentiments at a later hour. He would offer a few obſervations on the conſtruction and terms of the addreſs, as they had been referred to by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) and with reſpect to which he wiſhed to give every explanation. His Hon. Friend had ſaid, that he could not conſent to the addreſs, becauſe it implied that this country would not treat with a Republican Government in France.—He had not pledged himſelf to that extent, he had only ſaid that with a government ſuch as that which was now exiſting in France, this country could not treat with ſecurity; we were certainly not driven to that hard extremity, to that abſence of all hope, to that total want of reſources, as rendered it neceſſary for us to procure peace upon any terms. If ſuch indeed was our ſituation, and there remained no rational hope of avoiding the impending calamity, he never had contended that it would not be incumbent upon us to yield to the extraordinary preſſure, and to encounter the evil in its utmoſt extent. But he conceived that in the preſent condition of affairs, there ſtill exiſted intermediate terms.—He would not ſay that there was no Republican form of Government with which it would be poſſible for us to treat, though he muſt confeſs that he did not deem ſuch an event the moſt probable.

After adducing a number of objections to the abandoning the War, or concluding a Peace in the preſent moment, Mr. Pitt ſaid, his Hon. Friends, who ſupported the amendment, had not yet told him what ſort of peace they propoſed to make; and before they could require his aſſent to their propoſition, they ought firſt to be prepared to ſhew what terms of peace they would adopt, under the preſent circumſtances, rather than proceed to carry on the war for another campaign. Except they could do this, to propoſe a peace, in the ſituation in which we were now placed, was only to propoſe a gratuitous loſs of honour, to hold out a ſymptom of fear, and a ſignal of deſpair. But were we to make peace, leaving the Auſtrian Netherlands in the poſſeſſion of France? Who would be the conſequence? Within a few months they would likewiſe be in poſſeſſion of Holland, and after a ſhort interval, we ſhould again be obliged to draw the ſword upon terms of much greater diſadvantage, than we had now to encounter in carrying on the war. He would aſſert, paradoxical as it might appear, that the only ſecurity for Holland at preſent in making peace with France, was derived from the circumſtance of our ſtill continuing to carry on the war. Who that looked to the proceedings of the Convention did not ſee that it was their policy on every occaſion, to keep up their arrogant and menacing ſyſtem, and to hold a high tone of ſuperiority with reſpect to all other nations? By theſe means they had contrived to cheriſh that ſpirit of enthuſiaſm among the people, which had enabled them to make ſuch extraordinary exertions, and on which they depended for the continuance of their power. It would be impoſſible to propoſe peace, without an implied admiſſion of this boaſted French ſuperiority; to adopt the language of pacification, would at once be an acknowledgement of their claims, and a confeſſion of your own diſgrace. Would they in ſuch a ſituation be diſpoſed to make peace with you on terms of equality, or muſt not you be contented to accept of ſuch terms as they ſhould be inclined to offer. The Hon. Baronet (Sir Richard Hill) whom he highly reſpected, had alluded to an act of the French Convention, mentioned by him in the courſe of laſt ſeſſion, and had aſſigned the decree as a reaſon, why he then voted for the war. This was the decree of the 13th of April, 1793, in which it had been declared treaſon for any man to propoſe peace with the powers at war, except upon recognition of the French Republic, on the principles of liberty and equality, founded on the unalienable and impreſcriptible Rights of Man. They were not ſimply contented with a recognition of their Republic, except it was acknowledged on their own principles; principles hoſtile to every eſtabliſhed government, and which he contended could not be adopted by this country, without ſigning the depoſition of the King, and the annihilation of the Parliament. But even if a peace were to be made on the *ſtatus quo*, it could not be done without reſtitution on your part of the conquered Weſt-India Iſlands, on retaining which depend not only all your hopes of indemnification for the expences of the war, and the future ſecurity of your own poſſeſſions in that quarter. Would you in any other war readily be diſpoſed to make ſuch a conceſſion, and will you be induced in the preſent, namely to ſubmit to ſuch a ſacrifice? The ſcene of miſery and horror that muſt enſue, was indeed inconceivable; the ſurrender of thoſe Iſlands, would be to give up to the fury of their ancient tyrants, the miſerable inhabitants who had fought your protection, and at once to violate every principle of good faith and humanity. Before too you made ſuch a ſurrender, there was another queſtion to be conſidered; no leſs than whether you would afford to the French an unreſiſted opportunity of working upon the unfortunate ſyſtem, that now prevailed in that country; and introducing their government of anarchy, the horrors of which were even more dreadful than thoſe of ſlavery? To thoſe who had in common deplored the miſeries of the unfortunate [illegible] it muſt appear aſtoniſhing, that any propoſition [illegible] be attended with ſuch conſequences, could ever [illegible] into the mind of his honourable friend (Mr. Wil[illegible]). It was impoſſible to aſcertain what [illegible] ſpirit of ſlander or calumny, the adoption of this [illegible] meaſure might produce. If once the principle of J[illegible] ſhould obtain a footing in the French Weſt-In[illegible] could we hope that our own would be ſafe fr[illegible] the infection? If it had been found leaſt poſſible [illegible] out the exiſtence of theſe principles from the w[illegible] temperate and ſalutary blended orders of ſociety wh[illegible] ſubſiſted in this country, where a principle of ſubordination ran through all the ranks of ſociety, and all were united by a reciprocity of connection and intereſt, what might be expected to be their effects operating upon the deplorable ſyſtem ſubſiſting in that quarter? It would be giving up your own colonies ſpeedily to be devoted to all the horrors of anarchy and devaſtation.

Such is the ſtate to which you would reduce yourſelves by any propoſition for peace in the preſent moment. Any ſuch propoſition muſt neceſſarily imply a confeſſion of your own weakneſs. You muſt aſk for peace, not indeed in the language, but in the poſture of ſupplication. He had not yet heard our own difficulties ſtated in ſuch terms, as ſhewed an abſolute neceſſity of immediately having recourſe to peace. What had chiefly been inſiſted on, was the unfortunate event of the laſt campaign. He was not diſpoſed to diminiſh our calamities, or hold out a flattering proſpect of the ſucceſs of our operations. The ſpeech of his majeſty mentioned the reverſes and diſappointments which had attended the progreſs of our arms. But was this a ſufficient ground why we ſhould all at once be induced to abandon the war and ſue for peace? Was the enumeration which had been made of the checks and defeats which we had met in the laſt campaign to be conſidered as at all concluſive? Had not ſimilar checks and defeats occurred in former wars, where the object was much leſs ſerious, and where, after all, the event had been ſucceſsful? Would any man then from the experience of former wars pretend to ſay, that the bare check of military operations, or the tranſfer of territory from one power to another, were ſufficient ground of diſcouragement, or formed the ultimate criterion of ſucceſs? No man would pretend to ſay ſuch was the caſe. And if ſuch was not the fact with reſpect to wars in general, much leſs would it hold with reſpect to the preſent war, as carried on by this country. All modern wars had been remarked to depend on a compariſon of the means by which they were to be carried. That power which poſſeſſed the ſuperiority of reſources had been found finally to be ſucceſsful. The great queſtion between Great Britain and France, in the preſent conteſt was—Which ſhould be able to hold out longeſt in point of pecuniary reſources? At preſent, both the balance of territorial acquiſitions, and of pecuniary reſources was on the ſide of Great-Britain. Nay, he ſhould go farther, and venture to aſſert that if all that had been loſt by Auſtria, Pruſſia, and the States of Italy, were to be put together, it would not amount to the extent of the loſs which had been ſuſtained by France alone. With reſpect to the reſources of France, they had exiſted, and they had ceaſed. Theſe reſources had originated from a rigorous ſyſtem pervading every department of life, and every quarter of the country. They had been founded on a ſyſtem of terror. That ſyſtem it was contended, had now ceaſed: but the preſent, ſo far from deſerving the name of a ſyſtem of moderation, was to be conſidered ſo, only as it diminiſhed the means by which the great engine of deſpotiſm, which formerly exiſted, had been enabled to produce ſuch prodigious effects. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Canning) had ſtated the expence with which the French Government had been attended ſince the commencement of the Revolution. As to entering into details of this ſort, he wiſhed to obſerve, that if any member was deſirous to be acquainted with the authorities upon which he proceeded, he was ready to enter into any particular diſcuſſion, and point out the ſources from which he had derived his information.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer here entered into a detail of the ſtate of French finance, from the reports of Cambon, &c. He ſtated the whole expence of the government, ſince the Revolution, to have amounted to 480 millions ſterling, of which no leſs than 320 had been expended ſince the commencement of the war with this country. This enormous ſum had been ſtated as a proof of the immenſe reſources of the country. But at what price had it been procured?—At the expence of wreſting from the proprietors all the property of the country, and of putting in a ſtate of requiſition every neceſſary article of conſumption. They had likewiſe been obliged to have recourſe to an unlimited paper credit, which ſurpaſſed all calculation, and to which no bounds had been ſet. It had even been ſtated by their own leader, that it had now been carried to that point, beyond which it could not be extended without ruin to the country. In former times the circulation of France had been ſtated to amount only to ninety millions annually, of which it may naturally be ſuppoſed that a great part remained inactive. He mentioned this, in order to ſhew how far the ſcale of their expenditures exceeded what might be ſuppoſed to be the natural reſources of the country. He then entered into a detail of the depreciation of the paper money, and of the forcible means to which they had been obliged to have recourſe, in order to introduce it into currency. He particularly mentioned the Revolutionary Commitees, which had been appointed in every diſtrict, and were ſupported at the immenſe expence of twenty-ſix millions annually and concluded with quoting the opinion of Tallien, "that it was only by diminiſhing the numbers of their forces that they could be able to reduce the ſcale of the public expenditure, and to preſerve the credit of

Matthew Weaver

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Tueſday, December 30.

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After adducing a number of objections to the abandoning the War, or concluding a Peace in the preſent moment, Mr. Pitt ſaid, his Hon. Friends, who ſupported the amendment, had not yet told him what ſort of peace they propoſed to make; and before they could require his aſſent to their propoſition, they ought firſt to be prepared to ſhew what terms of peace they would adopt, under the preſent circumſtances, rather than proceed to carry on the war for another campaign. Except they could do this, to propoſe a peace, in the ſituation in which we were now placed, was only to propoſe a gratuitous loſs of honour, to hold out a ſymptom of fear, and a ſignal of deſpair. But were we to make peace, leaving the Auſtrian Netherlands in the poſſeſſion of France? What would be the conſequence? Within a few months they would likewiſe be in poſſeſſion of Holland, and after a ſhort interval, we ſhould again be obliged to draw the ſword upon terms of much greater diſadvantage, than we had now to encounter in carrying on the war. He would aſſert, paradoxical as it might appear, that the only ſecurity for Holland at preſent in making peace with France, was derived from the circumſtance of our ſtill continuing to carry on the war. Who that looked to the proceedings of the Convention did not ſee that it was their policy on every occaſion, to keep up their arrogant and menacing ſyſtem, and to hold a high tone of ſuperiority with reſpect to all other nations? By theſe means they had contrived to cheriſh that ſpirit of enthuſiaſm among the people, which had enabled them to make ſuch extraordinary exertions, and on which they depended for the continuance of their power. It would be impoſſible to propoſe peace, without an implied admiſſion of this boaſted French ſuperiority; to adopt the language of pacification, would at once be an acknowledgement of their claims, and a confeſſion of your own diſgrace. Would they in ſuch a ſituation be diſpoſed to make peace with you on terms of equality, or muſt not you be contented to accept of ſuch terms as they ſhould be inclined to offer. The Hon. Baronet (Sir Richard Hill) whom he highly reſpected, had alluded to an act of the French Convention, mentioned by him in the courſe of laſt ſeſſion, and had aſſigned the decree as a reaſon, why he then voted for the war. This was the decree of the 13th of April, 1793, in which it had been declared treaſon for any man to propoſe peace with the powers at war, except upon recognition of the French Republic, on the principles of liberty and equality, founded on the unalienable and impreſcriptible Rights of Man. They were not ſimply content with a recognition of their Republic, except it was acknowledged on their own principles; principles hoſtile to every eſtabliſhed government, and which he contended could not be adopted by this country, without ſigning the depoſition of the King, and the annihilation of the Parliament. But even if a peace were to be made on the *ſtatus quo*, it could not be done without reſtitution on your part of the conquered Weſt-India Iſlands, on retaining which depend not only all your hopes of indemnification for the expences of the war, and the future ſecurity of your own poſſeſſions in that quarter. Would you in any other war readily be diſpoſed to make ſuch a conceſſion, and will you be induced in the preſent, tamely to ſubmit to ſuch a ſacrifice? The ſcene of miſery and horror that muſt enſue, was indeed inconceivable; the ſurrender of thoſe Iſlands, would be to give up to the fury of their ancient tyrants, the miſerable inhabitants who had ſought your protection, and at once to violate every principle of good faith and humanity. Before too you made ſuch a ſurrender, there was another queſtion to be conſidered; no leſs than whether you would afford to the French an unreſiſted opportunity of working upon the unfortunate ſyſtem, that now prevailed in that country; and introducing their government of anarchy, the horrors of which were even more dreadful than thoſe of ſlavery? To thoſe who had in common deplored the meaſures of the unfortunate negroes, it muſt appear aſtoniſhing, that any propoſition likely to be attended with ſuch conſequences, could ever enter into the mind of his honourable friend (Mr. Wilberforce). Beſides, it was impoſſible to aſcertain what wide-ſpread circle of calumny, the adoption of this propoſition might produce. If once the principle of Jacobiniſm ſhould obtain a footing in the French Weſt-India Iſlands, could we hope that our own would be ſafe from the contagion? If it had been found ſcarcely poſſible to ſhut out the infection of theſe principles from the well tempered, and variouſly blended orders of ſociety which ſubſiſted in this country, where a principle of ſubordination ran though all the ranks of ſociety, and all were united by a reciprocity of connection and intereſt, what might be expected to be their effects operating upon the deplorable ſyſtem ſubſiſting in that quarter? It would be giving up your own colonies ſpeedily to be devoted to all the horrors of anarchy and devaſtation.

Such is the ſtate to which you would reduce yourſelves by any propoſition for peace in the preſent moment. Any ſuch propoſition muſt neceſſarily imply a confeſſion of your own weakneſs. You muſt aſk for peace, not indeed in the language, but in the poſture of ſupplication. He had not yet heard our own difficulties ſtated in ſuch terms, as ſhewed an abſolute neceſſity of immediately having recourſe to peace. What had chiefly been inſiſted on, was the unfortunate event of the laſt campaign. He was not diſpoſed to diminiſh our calamities, or hold out a flattering proſpect of the ſucceſs of our operations. The ſpeech of his majeſty mentioned the reverſes and diſappointments which had attended the progreſs of our arms. But was this a ſufficient ground why we ſhould all at once be induced to abandon the war and ſue for peace? Was the enumeration which had been made of the checks and defeats which we had met in the laſt campaign to be conſidered as at all concluſive? Had not ſimilar checks and defeats occurred in former wars, where the object was much leſs ſerious, and where, after all, the event had been ſucceſsful? Would any man then from the experience of former wars pretend to ſay, that the bare check of military operations, or the tranſfer of territory from one power to another, were ſufficient ground of diſcouragement, or formed the ultimate criterion of ſucceſs? No man would pretend to ſay ſuch was the caſe. And if ſuch was not the fact with reſpect to wars in general, much leſs would it hold with reſpect to the preſent war, as carried on by this country. All modern wars had been remarked to depend on a compariſon of the means by which they were to be carried. That power which poſſeſſed the ſuperiority of reſources had been found finally to be ſucceſsful. The great queſtion between Great Britain and France, in the preſent conteſt was—Which ſhould be able to hold out longeſt in point of pecuniary reſources? At preſent, both the balance of territorial acquiſitions, and of pecuniary reſources was on the ſide of Great-Britain. Nay, he ſhould go farther, and venture to aſſert that if all that had been loſt by Auſtria, Pruſſia, and the States of Italy, were to be put together, it would not amount to the extent of the loſs which had been ſuſtained by France alone. With reſpect to the reſources of France, they had exiſted, and they had ceaſed. Theſe reſources had originated from a rigorous ſyſtem pervading every department of life, and every quarter of the country. They had been founded on a ſyſtem of terror. That ſyſtem it was contended, had now ceaſed: but the preſent, ſo far from deſerving the name of a ſyſtem of moderation, was to be conſidered ſo, only as it diminiſhed the means by which the great engine of deſpotiſm, which formerly exiſted, had been enabled to produce ſuch prodigious effects. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Canning) had ſtated the expence with which the French Government had been attended ſince the commencement of the Revolution. As to entering into details of this ſort, he wiſhed to obſerve, that if any member was deſirous to be acquainted with the authorities upon which he proceeded, he was ready to enter into any particular diſcuſſion, and point out the ſources from which he had derived his information.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer here entered into a detail of the ſtate of French finance, from the reports of Cambon, &c. He ſtated the whole expence of the government, ſince the Revolution, to have amounted to 480 millions ſterling, of which no leſs than 320 had been expended ſince the commencement of the war with this country. This enormous ſum had been ſtated as a proof of the immenſe reſources of the country. But at what price had it been procured?—At the expence of wreſting from the poſſeſſors all the property of the country, and of putting in a ſtate of requiſition every neceſſary article of conſumption. They had likewiſe been obliged to have recourſe to an unlimited paper credit, which ſurpaſſed all calculation, and to which no bounds had been ſet. It had even been ſtated by their own leader, that it had now been carried to that point, beyond which it could not be extended without ruin to the country. In former times the circulation of France had been ſtated to amount only to ninety millions annually, of which it may naturally be ſuppoſed that a great part remained inactive. He mentioned this, in order to ſhew how far the ſcale of their expenditures exceeded what might be ſuppoſed to be the natural reſources of the country. He then entered into a detail of the depreciation of the paper money, and of the forcible means to which they had been obliged to have recourſe, in order to introduce it into currency. He particularly mentioned the Revolutionary Commitees, which had been appointed in every diſtrict, and were ſupported at the immenſe expence of twenty-ſix millions annually and concluded with quoting the opinion of Talien, "that it was only by diminiſhing the number of their forces that they could be able to reduce the ſcale of the public expenditure, and to preſerve the credit of

the country." It was this unlimited power which the French Convention had assumed to purchase or seize all property, as suited to their purposes, which accounted for the stupendous scale of operations which they had been enabled to pursue. This circumstance solved the phenomenon, which otherwise appeared so inexplicable, and was adequate to all those miraculous effects which had attended the progress of the French Revolution, and which seemed to baffle all reasoning, as much as they had exceeded all human expectation. In all these circumstances, he would say that we had sufficient inducements to carry on the war, if not with the certainty of faith, yet at least with the confidence of expectation. A war, the immediate termination of which would be attended with certain evil, and the prosecution of which under the present circumstances, was at least without great probable hope. If we looked to the situation of France, they were now attempting to have recourse to a milder and more moderate system, a system which would only deprive them of those prodigious energies, which they had hitherto exerted with such astonishing effect: they no longer indeed could find the same means, and could not therefore be expected to display the same exertions. Would it be possible for them all at once to restore the farmer to the occupations of agriculture, and the merchant to the pursuits of commerce, and to replace in an instant, the devastations of war & plunder by the arts of peace, and the exertions of industry. It would require years of tranquility to restore them even to the enjoyment of those ordinary resources, which they have possessed previous to the commencement of the present destructive war; the resources which they could no longer employ. For even could it be supposed, that Robespierre were raised from the dead, they would no longer be qualified to display the same energies which, under his administration, had been called forth, by the influence of a system of terror, the means by which these had been supplied were now exhausted. The question then was—had we, under the present circumstances the prospect of being able to bring as great a force into the field, as would require from the French the same degree of exertion which had been necessary in the former campaigns? Even let it be supposed that Holland should fail, and that circumstances should be such that we could no longer look for assistance from the court of Berlin, yet he could see no reason why the augmentation of the British force might not fully supply the loss, and do something more valuable in effect, with respect to the operations of the war. He could see no reason, if we gave to Austria the pecuniary aid which it required at its own expence, why we might not be able, in conjunction with the augmented force, which, from the assistance of our credit, it would be enabled to bring forward, along too with the powers of Spain, and the States of Italy, to effect a powerful diversion, and to accomplish the important purpose on which depended the permanent interest of this country, and the general safety of Europe.

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Mr. Fox next replied to the arguments adduced on the other side, relative to the difference of exertion between the two Belligerent Powers, and the wish expressed by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Windham) that we should imitate that zeal and energy with which the War was carried on by the French. Here Mr. Fox remarked the difference of opinion which subsisted among his Opponents. One Hon. Gentleman, says Mr. Fox, tells us, "that there have been great exertions;" another says, "we have not yet touched our resources;" and another complains, "that we have not entered with sufficient *warmth*, and with sufficient zeal, into the present War." And we are asked, "why we are not capable of making the same exertions as the French?" I answer, because we are not threatened as France has been. A Right Honourable Gentleman has expatiated largely on the extraordinary oppressions and the tyranny of the requisitions which have taken place in France; but suppose a French Army were in this Country, actuated by the same principles as the Confederacy, should we not have recourse to extraordinary measures, and adopt the readiest and most powerful means to drive them out of the Country? Certainly we should. The Right Hon. Gentleman should therefore distinguish between a Confederacy acting offensively, and the energies of a Nation armed to repel an unjust aggression. But, says the Right Honorable Gentleman, "must we submit to a bad Government in France?" What have we to do, said Mr. Fox, with the Government of France? But we have submitted to a bad Government—we have submitted to Prussia—we have submitted to Russia—we have submitted to Prussia and Austria combined in their scandalous oppression of Poland. But it is argued, that it will be a submission if we should propose terms of Peace. "We are not yet sufficiently beaten, according to one Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion; and therefore we must make no Peace, till reduced by necessity to make it." Surely, said Mr. Fox, there is nothing so very dishonorable in proposing terms of Peace. In the last Peace that was made in this country, if it had been thought so very disgraceful to propose terms of Peace, we should not have sent Plenipotentiaries to Paris for that purpose. But it is we, said Mr. Fox, who have ourselves created the difficulties in treating for Peace, by declaring, that we will not treat without a change in the present Government of France; and, therefore, we ought to remove all obstacles, *in limine*, by proposing it. But the Right Hon. Gentleman contends, that no advantage would result from this proposition, even if it were made. Certainly, said Mr. Fox, there is one advantage, under the present bad Government, which the Right Honorable Gentleman tells us now oppresses and irritates the people of France, would they suffer the Convention to proceed in these oppressive measures of requisition and arbitrary seizure of property, which, they are persuaded, is rendered necessary from the implacable disposition of their enemies.—This proposition would, therefore, have its weight, as it would take away all pretext from the Convention.

Mr. Fox here took a view of the conquests made by the French, compared with those made by this Country. In answer to the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to the territorial adjustment between the two countries, on the principle of the *Status quo*. France, he said, had captured the Austrian Netherlands, part of Holland, and were in possession of all the country on the left bank of the Rhine; they had penetrated into Spain, and the whole Province of Catalonia either was or would soon be in their possession. What were our acquisitions, in counterpoise with these? We had acquired St. Lucia, part of St. Domingo, and the Island of Corfica; but Corfica, Mr. Fox said, was not acquired by conquest, otherwise it would have been announced as usual in the Gazette. The Crown of Corfica, was conferred by Election; and it was not a little extraordinary, notwithstanding the arguments in a publication of Mr. Burke, against the power of electing and cashiering Kings, that these two disputed points should be illustrated in the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign, who was cashiered in America and elected in Corfica.

In reply to the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the cruelty of abandoning the Royalists in the West India Islands; let those said he, who have encouraged these unhappy men by fallacious hopes; let those who have deluded the Country by their improbable speculations, answer for this: This Nation is not responsible, but his Majesty's Ministers.

In answer to the arguments adduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who discovered in his Speech such an accurate knowledge of the finances and resources of France, Mr. Fox, without contesting his statements, argued upon the absurdity of laying on tax after tax upon the People of this Country, in order that we might ruin the French. He admitted that the Commerce of France was at a low ebb; but with respect to agriculture, Mr. Fox stated, upon the authority of two American Gentleman who had recently left France, that there never had been such plentiful harvests as during the last two years.

The value of paper, Mr. Fox said, was as low in France as in America during that war, and he recollected the very same arguments were applied to their paper currency as that of the French, and inferred that the event would, turn out as favourable to France as it had done to America. A peace with the present powers of France would, Mr. Fox said, be as secure as any Monarchical form of Government; and with respect to the improbability of their disarming, which had been argued by a Right Hon. Gentleman, it should be recollected, that the Right Hon. Gentleman in one part of his speech relied, upon the deficiency of the resources of the French to maintain such an armament for a much longer time; and in the other, expressed his apprehensions, that, supposing a peace practicable, they would not dismantle their forces.

Mr. Fox wished that no reference whatever should be made in the Address to the internal state of France, conceiving it better that we should openly disavow any right to interfere with the internal Government of that Country.

After having touched upon the neglect of Administration, with respect to the West Indies, and the protection of our Trade, blended with some animadversions on the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and declaring his intention to investigate the conduct of his Administration, Mr. Fox congratulates himself upon the coincidence of several Honorable Members in his opinion—the necessity of Peace—which he hoped and expected would be concluded.

Mr DUNDAS rose to vindicate the Noble Earl in his absence, and declared that he should be ready, to meet and discuss fairly all the points the Hon. Gentleman might think proper to bring forward, respecting the mismanagement attributed to HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers. With respect to what had already been advanced, he said, he should only answer generally, that the exertions made in the Naval Department had been greater than in any former War, and this would be easily proved from the captures made from the Enemy.——These, the Hon. Secretary stated, to amount to 20 Sail of the Line, 20 Frigates from 44 to 32 guns, and eight of inferior descriptions. He also candidly stated, on the other side, the loss of the *Alexander*, and one or two Frigates and smaller vessels. It was true that the Enemy had taken some of our Merchantmen, but this was unavoidable from the nature of the War we were engaged in. The Hon. Secretary concluded with remarking, that our Exports and Imports were never carried to such perfection, as during the present War.

Mr. SHERIDAN attacked the conduct of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and contended that his removal from that Department, argued either a consciousness of his own incapacity, or that those who acted with him were not satisfied with his conduct.

Mr. BRANDLING said a few words, but not sufficiently distinct to be understood.

European Intelligence,

Received by the ship Diana, Emmery, arrived at New-York.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARNHEIM, December 29.

THE Bridge, through the means of which this part of the United Provinces communicated with the other, has been in existence nineteen or twenty years; there have been several severe winters since that period (and the present winter is astonishingly so) during which, no damage had been done; but this morning, between nine and ten, the Bridge, without any apparent cause, floated up and down the Rhine in a variety of directions, not leaving a wreck behind. Some think it was done by the Dutch Carmagnoles, and they are on the stronger side.

LONDON, January 6.

The messenger left Arnheim the 30th ult. At that time the army had not moved, but it was expected they would next day, as such orders had been issued on the 28th as plainly indicated the intent on of the commanders to cross the Rhine with all possible despatch. Several regiments were on their march to Lindon; a brigade was going to Amesfort to take a position between that place and the Zuyder Sea; and, in short, the preparations on all hands seemed plainly to indicate a speedy march—probably for Hanover.

In Holland some little consternation prevails, but in general much less dismay than might have been expected from the rapid advances of an enemy to near their doors. Some of the letters absolutely express more curiosity to know the issue, than alarm at the consequence. It was reported at Rotterdam, when the mail came away, but there were no certain accounts of the event, that the French had taken Gorcum. It was also generally believed they had possession of Tiel. At Dort the Dutch are endeavouring to keep the river open, by breaking the ice, to prevent the French from approaching that place; above 4000 men are employed in this occupation, but the frost is so intense that it is feared all their labours will in the end prove fruitless.

Unless the Dutch commissioners succeed in the negociation on what they have been sent, we may soon expect to hear of the French being in possession of Rotterdam—Leerdam, where the advanced posts of the French are said to be stationed, being only ten miles from that place, and eight from Utrecht.

All the timber in the Austrian Netherlands has been put in requisition, and sent to Ostend and Dunkirk.

The conjoined armies of Pichegru and Jordain consist of 200,000 men.

An English frigate has been sunk in the North Seas, by three French frigates, in a running fight.

The young General Egalité, has assumed the title of the Duke of Bourbon, and is now earning his bread, as a tutor, in Switzerland.

The Dutchy of Courland, in an Assembly of the States, has formally put itself under the protection of the Empress of Russia.

The frost is extremely severe all over Europe; amongst others, the river Elbe is frozen, and all the navigation stopped for the present.

The exportation of corn has been again prohibited from Sweden, under the severest penalties.

the country." It was this unlimited power which the French Convention had assumed to purchase or seize all property, as suited to their purposes, which accounted for the stupendous scale of operations which they had been enabled to pursue. This circumstance solved the phenomenon, which otherwise appeared so inexplicable, and was adequate to all those miraculous effects which had attended the progress of the French Revolution, and which seemed to baffle all reasoning, as much as they had exceeded all human expectation In all these circumstances, he would say that we had sufficient inducements to carry on the war, if not with the certainty of faith, yet at least with the confidence of expectation. A war, the immediate termination of which would be attended with certain evil, and the prosecution of which under the present circumstances, was at least without great probable hope. If we looked to the situation of France, they were now attempting to have recourse to a milder and more moderate system, a system which would only deprive them of those prodigious energies, which they had hitherto exerted with such astonishing effect: they no longer indeed could find the same means, and could not therefore be expected to display the same exertions. Would it be possible for them all at once to restore the farmer to the occupations of agriculture, and the merchant to the pursuits of commerce, and to replace in an instant, the devastations of war & plunder by the arts of peace, and the exertions of industry. It would require years of tranquility to restore them even to the enjoyment of those ordinary resources, which they have possessed previous to the commencement of the present destructive war; the resources which they could no longer employ. For even could it be supposed that Robespierre were raised from the dead, they would no longer be qualified to display the same energies which, under his administration, had been called forth, by the influence of a system of terror: the means by which these had been supplied were now exhausted. The question then was—had we, under the present circumstances the prospect of being able to bring as great a force into the field, as would require from the French the same degree of exertion which had been necessary in the former campaigns? Even let it be supposed that Holland should fall, and that circumstances should be such that we could no longer look for assistance from the court of Berlin, yet he could see no reason why the augmentation of the British force might not fully supply the loss, and do something more valuable in effect, with respect to the operations of the war. He could see no reason, if we gave to Austria the pecuniary aid which it required at its own expence, why we might not be able, in conjunction with the augmented force, which, from the assistance of our credit, it would be enabled to bring forward, along too with the powers of Spain, and the States of Italy, to effect a powerful diversion, and to accomplish the important purpose on which depended the permanent interest of this country, and the general safety of Europe.

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With respect to the extraordinary exertions which had been made by France, and the formidable Military Force which had been raised—this, Mr. Fox said, was a necessary consequence of that Confederacy which has been directed against them; that Combination produced those extraordinary exertions; and when that Combination ceased to operate, the exertions would proportionably decrease. Oh! but (says the Right Hon Gentleman) while such principles are suffered to exist, "the Constitution is in danger, the King is unsafe, Property is insecure, all Religion, Morality, and Order, will be destroyed; these principles will spread, if not eradicated; it is essential, therefore, to our own safety, that we should destroy those principles." Such expressions may do very well to grace the oratory of Ministers; but they are not the principles of action in this Country. What is this danger from French principles? Is Denmark destroyed? Is Sweden destroyed? Are the Swiss Cantons? Is Genoa, notwithstanding all our efforts to destroy that Republic? Are these, or any of these destroyed? Is America, who has long been in the habits of commercial intercourse with the French, and therefore most likely to imbibe these dangerous principles—is America destroyed? So far from America being destroyed by these principles, said Mr. Fox, the Speech informs us that she has just obtained a very advantageous treaty of amity and commerce with this country—a treaty, as far as he had heard of it, which justice and policy would have dictated at any time, but which he feared the difficulties in which our Ministers had involved themselves, rather than their justice and policy, induced them to give.

Here then, continued Mr. Fox, so imposing are French principles upon mankind, that in the space of five years, in which the Revolution has existed, no country, one only excepted (the little State of Geneva) has been organized after the model of the French Republic. Oh! but, says the Right Hon. Gentleman, "there are many in this country attached to French principles;" nothing of this alarm appears in the Speech; and, therefore, said, Mr. Fox, I should hope that the danger does not exist. We have had many speeches, continued he, in which we have had many dangers; but, thank God! in this speech we have had no mention of any *alarm!* I should, therefore, hope, that no alarm exists in the country. And yet, notwithstanding this, and these dreadful principles of the French Revolution, which are to overturn all Governments in this country, I think, said Mr. Fox, so far from any change having operated in this country, inclining towards French principles, I think we have been rather advancing towards absolute Monarchy: certainly the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is no very great proof that the Monarchy of England is less absolute, than it was before the establishment of this dangerous French Republic. Who then are these dangerous persons, who are to overturn this Constitution, and introduce the French system? I will take their description, as given from the Bench, at the late Trials; they were said to be composed of "men without interest, without arms, and without money."—Yet these were the men, who were to overturn the Constitution of this Country!

Mr. Fox next replied to the arguments adduced on the other side, relative to the difference of exertion between the two Belligerent Powers, and the wish expressed by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Windham) that we should imitate that zeal and energy with which the War was carried on by the French. Here Mr. Fox remarked the difference of opinion which subsisted among his Opponents. One Hon. Gentleman, says Mr. Fox, tells us, "that there have been great exertions;" another says, "we have not yet touched our resources;" and another complains, "that we have not entered with sufficient *warmth*, and with sufficient zeal, into the present War." And we are asked, "why we are not capable of making the same exertions as the French?" I answer, because we are not threatened as France has been. A Right Honourable Gentleman has expatiated largely on the extraordinary oppressions and the tyranny of the requisitions which have taken place in France; but suppose a French Army were in this Country, actuated by the same principles as the Confederacy, should we not have recourse to extraordinary measures, and adopt the readiest and most powerful means to drive them out of the Country? Certainly we should. The Right Hon. Gentleman should therefore distinguish between a Confederacy acting offensively, and the energies of a Nation armed to repel an unjust aggression. But, says the Right Honorable Gentleman, "must we submit to a bad Government in France?" What have we to do, said Mr. Fox, with the Government of France? But we have submitted to a bad Government—we have submitted to Prussia—we have submitted to Russia—we have submitted to Prussia and Austria combined in their scandalous oppression of Poland. But it is argued, that it will be a submission if we should propose terms of Peace. "We are not yet sufficiently beaten, according to one Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion; and therefore we must make no Peace, till reduced by necessity to make it." Surely, said Mr. Fox, there is nothing so very dishonorable in proposing terms of Peace. In the last Peace that was made in this country, if it had been thought so very disgraceful to propose terms of Peace, we should not have sent Plenipotentiaries to Paris for that purpose. But it is we, said Mr. Fox, who have ourselves created the difficulties in treating for Peace, by declaring, that we will not treat without a change in the present Government of France; and, therefore, we ought to remove all obstacles, *in limine*, by proposing it. But the Right Hon. Gentleman contends, that no advantage would result from this proposition, even if it were made. Certainly, said Mr. Fox, there is one advantage, under the present bad Government, which the Right Honorable Gentleman tells us now operates and irritates the people of France, would they suffer the Convention to proceed in these oppressive measures of requisition and arbitrary seizure of property, which, they are persuaded, is rendered necessary from the implacable disposition of their enemies.—This proposition would, therefore, have its weight, as it would take away all pretext from the Convention.

Mr. Fox here took a view of the conquests made by the French, compared with those made by this Country. In answer to the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to the territorial adjustment between the two countries, on the principle of the *Status quo*. France, he said, had captured the Austrian Netherlands, part of Holland, and were in possession of all the country on the left bank of the Rhine; they had penetrated into Spain, and the whole Province of Catalonia either was or would soon be in their possession. What were our acquisitions, in counterpoise with these? We had acquired St. Lucia, part of St. Domingo, and the Island of Corsica; but Corsica, Mr. Fox said, was not acquired by conquest, otherwise it would have been announced as usual in the Gazette. The Crown of Corsica, was conferred by Election; and it was not a little extraordinary, notwithstanding the arguments in a publication of Mr. Burke, against the power of electing and cashiering Kings, that these two disputed points should be illustrated in the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign, who was cashiered in America and elected in Corsica.

In reply to the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the cruelty of abandoning the Royalists in the West India Islands; let those said he, who have encouraged these unhappy men by fallacious hopes; let those who have deluded the Country by their improbable speculations, answer for this: This Nation is not responsible, but his Majesty's Ministers.

In answer to the arguments adduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who discovered in his Speech such an accurate knowledge of the finances and resources of France, Mr. Fox, without contesting his statements, argued upon the absurdity of laying on tax after tax upon the People of this Country, in order that we might ruin the French. He admitted that the Commerce of France was at a low ebb; but with respect to agriculture, Mr. Fox stated, upon the authority of two American Gentleman who had recently left France, that there never had been such plentiful harvests as during the last two years.

The value of paper, Mr. Fox said, was as low in France as in America during that war, and he recollected the very same arguments were applied to their paper currency as that of the French, and inferred that the event would, turn out as favourable to France as it had done to America. A peace with the present powers of France would, Mr. Fox said, be as secure as any Monarchical form of Government; and with respect to the improbability of their disarming, which had been argued by a Right Hon. Gentleman, it should be recollected, that the Right Hon. Gentleman in one part of his speech relied, upon the deficiency of the resources of the French to maintain such an armament for a much longer time; and in the other, expressed his apprehensions, that, supposing a peace practicable, they would not dismantle their forces.

Mr. Fox wished that no reference whatever should be made in the Address to the internal state of France, conceiving it better that we should openly disavow any right to interfere with the internal Government of that Country.

After having touched upon the neglect of Administration, with respect to the West Indies, and the protection of our Trade, blended with some animadversions on the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and declaring his intention to investigate the conduct of his Administration, Mr. Fox congratulates himself upon the coincidence of several Honorable Members in his opinion—the necessity of Peace—which he hoped and expected would be concluded.

Mr DUNDAS rose to vindicate the Noble Earl in his absence, and declared that he should be ready to meet and discuss fairly all the points the Hon. Gentleman might think proper to bring forward, respecting the mismanagement attributed to HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers. With respect to what had already been advanced, he said, he should only answer generally, that the exertions made in the Naval Department had been greater than in any former War, and this would be easily proved from the captures made from the Enemy.——These, the Hon. Secretary stated, to amount to 20 Sail of the Line, 20 Frigates from 44 to 32 guns, and eight of inferior descriptions. He also candidly stated, on the other side, the loss of the *Alexander*, and one or two Frigates and smaller vessels. It was true that the Enemy had taken some of our Merchantmen, but this was unavoidable from the nature of the War we were engaged in. The Hon. Secretary concluded with remarking, that our Exports and Imports were never carried to such perfection, as during the present War.

Mr. SHERIDAN attacked the conduct of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and contended that his removal from that Department, argued either a consciousness of his own incapacity, or that those who acted with him were not satisfied with his conduct.

Mr. BRANDLING said a few words, but not sufficiently distinct to be understood.

European Intelligence,

Received by the ship Diana, Emmery, arrived at New-York.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARNHEIM, December 29.

THE Bridge, through the means of which this part of the United Provinces communicated with the other, has been in existence nineteen or twenty years; there have been several severe winters since that period (and the present winter is astonishingly so) during which, no damage had been done; but this morning, between nine and ten, the Bridge, without any apparent cause, floated up and down the Rhine in a variety of directions, not leaving a wreck behind. Some think it was done by the Dutch Carmagnoles, and they are on the stronger side.

LONDON, January 6.

The messenger left Arnheim the 30th ult. At that time the army had not moved, but it was expected they would next day, as such orders had been issued on the 28th as plainly indicated the intent on of the commanders to cross the Rhine with all possible despatch. Several regiments were on their march to Lindon; a brigade was going to Amesfort to take a position between that place and the Zuyder Sea; and, in short, the preparations on all hands seemed plainly to indicate a speedy march—probably for Hanover.

In Holland some little consternation prevails, but in general much less dismay than might have been expected from the rapid advances of an enemy so near their doors. Some of the letters absolutely express more curiosity to know the issue, than alarm at the consequence. It was reported at Rotterdam, when the mail came away, but there were no certain accounts of the event, that the French had taken Gorcum. It was also generally believed they had possession of Tiel. At Dort the Dutch are endeavouring to keep the river open, by breaking the ice, to prevent the French from approaching that place; above 4000 men are employed in this occupation, but the frost is so intense that it is feared all their labours will in the end prove fruitless.

Unless the Dutch commissioners succeed in the negociation on what they have been sent, we may soon expect to hear of the French being in possession of Rotterdam—Leerdam, where the advanced posts of the French are said to be stationed, being only ten miles from that place, and eight from Utrecht.

All the timber in the Austrian Netherlands has been put in requisition, and sent to Ostend and Dunkirk.

The conjoined armies of Pichegru and Jordain consist of 200,000 men.

An English frigate has been sunk in the North Seas, by three French frigates, in a running fight.

The young General Egalité, has assumed the title of the Duke of Bourbon, and is now earning his bread, as a tutor, in Switzerland.

The Dutchy of Courland, in an Assembly of the States, has formally put itself under the protection of the Empress of Russia.

The frost is extremely severe all over Europe; amongst others, the river Elbe is frozen, and all the navigation stopped for the present.

The exportation of corn has been again prohibited from Sweden, under the severest penalties.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 9.

On the 25th November last, the schooner Union, Capt. Hooper of Marblehead, from Dominique, bound to Turks-Island, was captured by a schooner called the National Cockade, Capt. Joseph, and sent into Port-de-Paix as a prize and condemned. Capt. Hooper arrived as passenger, in the schooner Cornelia, Capt. Holmes, on Saturday, from Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

We hear the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, arrived in town on Saturday morning.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The plan of a winter campaign, determined on by the French, is probably the consequence of the resolution of the combined powers to continue the war with spirit; as announced in the speech of the British King to the Parliament.——The French have now the advantage over their foes, and they are politic enough not to wait the whole winter for them to bring forward reinforcements. They will push their advantages, and endeavour to disconcert the plans of their enemies, before they are in a condition to carry them into effect.

March 11.

Capt. Shackerly informs, that on the 20th of January, in lat. 46: 36, long. 17, he fell in with a fleet of French ships of war, consisting of 21 sail of the line, and 15 frigates, several of which were 74's cut down, carrying very heavy metal:—That he was boarded by the frigate Thames, who took one French passenger from him;—and that the Captain of the Thames, informed him that they had taken, in their cruise, among others, a fleet of 22 sail of vessels from Cork, bound to the West-Indies, with provisions. Same day, Capt. Shackerly spoke the ship Peggy, Capt. Elliott, from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux; also, the schooner Rambler, from Boston, bound to France.

On the 12th of November last, the Convention of France, after receiving the report of their committee of finance, decreed, that their Envoy to the United States, is authorized to take measures for paying Capt. Joshua Barney the sum of 74 200 dollars and 51 cents, due to Hollins and Barney by the Republic, agreeably to the order drawn by the treasurer of the colony of St. Domingo on Genet, late envoy to the United States. The said payment to be made out of the debts due to the French nation by the United States.

March 17.

The expences of the war, carried on by France, are stated by Mr. Pitt, from Cambon's Reports, to have arisen already to 480 millions sterling.

A statement of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, of the operations of the French in the campaign of 1794 only, leaves very handsome acquisitions to balance this enormous expenditure. It is thus—six pitched battles won—twenty three sieges successful—2803 pieces of cannon taken—6000 of the best troops in Europe taken prisoners—144 towns and cities captured, and many of them the strongest fortresses in Europe.

NEW-LONDON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from respectable authority at Barbados, to a merchant in this city, dated Feb. 9.

"On the 6th, a vessel arrived here from England, which brought the important information, that the British outward bound fleet was blocked up in Torbay, by 36 French ships of the line. A [illegible] British were preparing a fleet to relieve them.

"Guadaloupe and Marigalante are by British proclamation declared blockaded."

SALEM, March 17.

Capt. Grant, in the brig Union arrived, yesterday at Marblehead, in 59 days from Lisbon. A few days before he sailed, a packet arrived from England, with information of a French Fleet of 33 ships of the line, besides frigates, being in the English Channel, and capturing all the inward bound merchantmen—and that Lord Howe was preparing to go out to engage them. Capt. G. heard nothing at Lisbon of the capture of Amsterdam.

From Marblehead, we learn, that during the late Gale every vessel in the harbour was drove on shore. The damage is estimated from seven to ten thousand pounds.

The damage done in Boston by the late storm is estimated at 10,000l.

NEWPORT, March 24.

Last Wednesday arrived here from Philadelphia, the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, Esq; one of the Members of the Senate of the United States for this State.

It is estimated (says an Albany Paper of the 6th Inst.) that upwards of 1200 Sleighs, loaded with Women, Children and Furniture, coming from the East and following the Course of the Sun, have passed through this City within three Days.

The Object of Col. Humphrey's Voyage to America is not public; but Conjectures tell us, it is to effect a Negociation with the Regency of Algiers for the Release of our Fellow-Citizens who are Prisoners. It is said that a Peace with those Pirates is to be purchased, not with Money, but with military Apparatus. The Dutch purchase a Peace with them in the same Manner.

On Wednesday last arrived here in Distress, the Brig Sophia, Capt. Caleb Cranston, of Warren. She was from Barbados bound to Charleston, had been out 43 Days. On the 16th Inst. Capt. Cranston spoke the Brig Industry, Capt. Hill, from Charleston bound to Baltimore, 7 Days out, all well.

MARRIED]—At South-Kingstown, on the 15th Inst. Capt. ROBERT ROBINSON, of Newport, to Miss SALLY CONGDON, Daughter of Mr. Samuel Congdon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 23.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
—— Sukey, Marchant,	Brunswick
—— Farmer, Freeman,	Jamaica
Brig Eliza, Jeffery,	Ditto
—— Rambler, Cranston,	Barbadoes
Schooner Freedom, Dunbar,	Martinico
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Rosanna, Spencer,	Norfolk
—— Romeo, Peterson,	New-York
—— Laura, Langley,	Edenton

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, 3d of March, 1795.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be requested to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons skilled in the Art of Stenography, or capable of reporting Debates with Accuracy, and to report the same to this House, at the Commencement of the next Session, with his Observations and Opinion respecting the Qualification of the said Person or Persons for the said Duty, to the End that this House may be enabled to appoint one or more Persons as Officers of the House, for the valuable Purposes above mentioned.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *March* 5. 1795.

*** *Proposals will be received by the Secretary of State, in Pursuance of the foregoing Resolution.*

THE Managers of *Little Compton United Congregational Society* LOTTERY, are happy to inform the Public, that so rapid has been the Sale of their Tickets, that they have but a few on Hand, and that they will *positively* commence Drawing said Lottery on the 7th Day of April next.

Little Compton, March 23. 1795.

☞ *A few TICKETS in the above Lottery, to be sold by the Printer hereof.*

TO BE SOLD,

A few prime Cows.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 23. 1795

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen.

By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

Edmund T. Ellery,

Clerk of the District and Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island,

Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he now keeps his OFFICE in Spring-Street, in the next House but one North of Trinity Church; where he will perform every Kind of Writing as usual.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late SAMUEL FOWLER, or the Copartnership of SAMUEL FOWLER and SONS, either by Note or Book Account, are Once more called upon for Settlement.——As the Subscribers are under the Necessity of settling said Estate and Copartnership—All those who neglect this Notice, must expect to be called upon at next May Term. SAMUEL G. FOWLER,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, March 19 1795.

HEAR YE!

THAT the Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ADAM HELME, late of said South-Kingstown, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, will attend said Business at the Dwelling House of *Samuel Helme, on Tower-Hill, in said Town, on the last Friday in May, July, and August next; and that no Demands will be allowed unless properly vouched.*

F. PERRY,
R. BROWN.

South Kingstown, March 9. 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

SAMUEL HELME, *Administrator.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Cordage, of all Sizes,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,

A small Sloop of about 42 Tons Burthen, well found—and built about Nine Years.

Any Vessel bound to Boston, that may want Part of a Freight, can be partly supplied with Freight by him.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

Any Gentleman, that may want a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 23, 1795.

Newport March 24 1795.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are once more called upon for Payment.——And as there is an absolute Necessity of the Estate being soon settled, all Delinquents must expect to have the Demands upon them put in Suit, to May Court, however disagreeable such Measure may be to them, as well as to the Subscribers.

JOHN AYRAULT, *Executor.*

N. B. A Mortgage on a Small House, and one Acre of Land, in Portsmouth, about Five Miles from Newport, on the East Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be disposed of by said Executor.

FOR SALE BY

Christo[illegible] Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens-DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS,
CORDAGE.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon;
SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing;
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—— Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22. 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present them Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1795.

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RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be requested to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons skilled in the Art of Stenography, or capable of reporting Debates with Accuracy, and to report the same to this House, at the Commencement of the next Session, with his Observations and Opinion respecting the Qualification of the said Person or Persons for the said Duty, to the End that this House may be enabled to appoint one or more Persons as Officers of the House, for the valuable Purposes above mentioned.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *March* 5. 1795.

*** *Proposals will be received by the Secretary of State, in Pursuance of the foregoing Resolution.*

THE Managers of *Little Compton United Congregational Society* LOTTERY, are happy to inform the Public, that so rapid has been the Sale of their Tickets, that they have but a few on Hand, and that they will *positively* commence Drawing said Lottery on the 7th Day of April next.

Little Compton, March 23. 1795.

☞ *A few* TICKETS *in the above Lottery, to be sold by the Printer hereof.*

TO BE SOLD,

A few prime Cows.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 23. 1795

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen.

By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

Edmund T. Ellery,

Clerk of the District and Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island,

Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he now keeps his OFFICE in Spring-Street, in the next House but one North of Trinity Church; where he will perform every Kind of Writing as usual.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late SAMUEL FOWLER, or the Copartnership of SAMUEL FOWLER and SONS, either by Note or Book Account, are Once more called upon for Settlement.——As the Subscribers are under the Necessity of settling said Estate and Copartnership—All those who neglect this Notice, must expect to be called upon at next May Term. SAMUEL G. FOWLER,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, March 19 1795.

HEAR YE!

THAT the Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ADAM HELME, late of said South-Kingstown, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, will attend said Business at the Dwelling House of *Samuel Helme, on Tower-Hill, in said Town, on the last Friday in May, July, and August next; and that no Demands will be allowed unless properly vouched.*

F. PERRY,
R. BROWN.

South Kingstown, March 9. 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

SAMUEL HELME, *Administrator.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Cordage, of all Sizes,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,

A small Sloop of about 42 Tons Burthen, well found—and built about Nine Years.

Any Vessel bound to Boston, that may want Part of a Freight, can be partly supplied with Freight by him.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

Any Gentleman, that may want a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 23, 1795.

Newport March 24 1795.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are once more called upon for Payment.——And as there is an absolute Necessity of the Estate being soon settled, all Delinquents must expect to have the Demands upon them put in Suit, to May Court, however disagreeable such Measure may be to them, as well as to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. A Mortgage on a small House, and one Acre of Land, in Portsmouth, about five Miles from Newport, on the East Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be disposed of by said Executor.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon;
SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing;
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—— Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1795.

SONG,
By the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

I.

MY gen'rous heart disdains,
The slave of love to be,
I scorn his servile chains,
And boast my liberty.
This whining,
And pining,
And wishing with ease,
Are not my taste, be she ever so fair.

II.

Shall a girl's capricious frown,
Sink my noble spirits down?
Shall a face of white and red,
Make me hang my lofty head?
Shall I for the lovely eyes,
Roll my own in sighs?
For a braided lock of hair,
Curse my fortune and despair?
My gen'rous heart disdains, &c.

III.

Still uncertain is to-morrow,
Nor quite certain is to-day—
Shall I waste my time in sorrow—
Shall I languish life away—
All because, a cruel maid,
Hath not love with love repaid?
My gen'rous heart disdains, &c.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Glocestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE SPECIES of FRUIT LIQUOR made in this district.

Cider—the produce of Apples alone.

Perry—that of Pears.

"Cider"—produced from Apples and Pears jointly; and "Cider"—made from the common wild Crab, and the richer sweeter kinds of early Pears.

The two last species, and much of the two first, are used, instead of *Malt Liquor, as "family drink:" the quantity of *sale* liquor, except on larger plantations, being small, in proportion to that which is consumed in the country.

Thus, Farmers, in general, considering Fruit Liquor as the beverage of their servants and work people, have no stimulus towards excellency in their Art. If it is but "Zeyder," and has body enough to keep; no matter for the richness and flavour. The rougher it is, the further it will go; and the more acceptable custom has rendered it, not to the workmen only, but to their masters: the cider which is drank, in this, and all the cider countries, with so much avidity, and in such quantity, is a very different liquor to that which is drank in the rest of the kingdom. A palate, accustomed to "sweet cider," would judge the "rough cider" of the farm-houses, to be a mixture of vinegar and water, with a little dissolved alum to give it roughness.

Men in general, however, whose palates are set to rough cider, consider the common sweet cider as an effeminate beverage; and rough cider, properly manufactured, is probably the more generous liquor; being deemed more wholesome to habits in general, than sweet cider;—even when genuine. That which is drank, in the kingdom at large, is too frequently adulterated. The "ciderman" "*cannot afford* to lose a hogshead: if it will not *do*, it must be "*doctored*:" or if sound, it may not be sweet enough for the palate of his customers; nor high enough coloured to please the eye; but the requisite colour and sweetness, he finds, are easily communicated.

The great Art, however, in manufacturing Fruit-Liquors, whether Cider or Perry, is that of gratifying the palate and the eye with the juices of the fruit alone. And although Farmers in general, more particularly the lower class, are very deficient in the management of their Liquors,—there are men, especially among the more substantial yeomanry, and the principal farmers, who ferment their own liquors for sale, that are far advanced on the line of right management.

Unfortunately, however, these men, priding themselves, respectively, on the superiority of their liquor (more perhaps than on any other produce of their estates) become jealous of their Art; and are not sufficiently communicative with each other. Hence the difference in their several practices; and hence the present imperfection of the Art. For altho' each man may produce good Liquor, in his turn, no one, I believe, pretends to *uniform Success*;—to produce Liquor of the first Quality, *with Certainty*.

From this class of men, chiefly, I have endeavoured to obtain information. I have seen the practice, in whole or in part, of many Individuals; and have had the sentiments of many more on the subject: which, at the same time I went over the district (October, 1788) was the prevailing topic of conversation; and, it is not probable, that any material circumstance, relating to it, should escape me.

The following detail, however, must not be considered, merely, as the produce of an EXCURSION. For, altho' the year 1783 was not a general Fruit year, there was a sufficiency of Liquor made, to enable me to form a general idea of its manufacture. And altho' the knowledge, then acquired, was not sufficient to fill my Register completely in every part, it was enough to enable me to make a complete ANALYSIS of that subject: and, during the Summer of 1788, I still kept adding to my collection.

Therefore, *previous* to the excursion in HEREFORDSHIRE, my Register was nearly full, and the *deficiencies ascertained*. Consequently, by seeing, there, the practice repeated on a large scale, and by conversing freely with professional men on the subject, the deficiencies were filled up, the facts, previously acquired, proved, and the errors, of course, corrected. Besides, since my return, and after I had digested the information acquired, I have had an opportunity of seeing the different stages of the Art, as practiced by a *professional* man, whose Liquors are in the first estimation.

To adapt a Register of this Art to the public eye, and so render it as clear, yet full, as the nature of it requires, it will be necessary to describe, distinctly and minutely,

---

* Note, *Malt Liquor is the general Drink of England*,

its several Stages. And, previous to his detail, of the Art itself, it will be proper to take a view of its requisite APPARATUS.

[*To be continued.*]

ALL Persons who have attended the Federal Courts, in the District of Rhode-Island, as Jurors, or Witnesses in Behalf of the United States, and who have not received their Fees for attending, are hereby informed, that by applying to the Marshal in Providence, their several Balances will be paid. W. PECK, *Marshal*.

Providence, March 7, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, notwithstanding a similar Caution to those indebted to the Estate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceased, have for Six Months last past, omitted using coercive Measures: They now give this Last NOTICE to all Persons indiscriminately, who are indebted to said Estate, if they do not immediately settle the Demands against them, they will be called upon at the ensuing May Term.

Any Persons still having Demands, are desired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 9, 1795.

M. ALLIEZ

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he shall continue his DANCING SCHOOL this Spring, if he can obtain 25 Scholars.

He likewise informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen who desire to perfect themselves in that laudable Amusement, so necessary in Society and to the Graces, that he will keep School for them in the Morning.

He also teaches the Art of drawing FLOWERS; and those Ladies who wish to add the agreeable Art of Embroidery to their Needle, will be waited upon with Pleasure.

Those Persons, who wish to subscribe for the Acquirement of either of the above Accomplishments, will please to apply at his House, next Westward of Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON's, in Thames-Street.

Newport March 9, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six steady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Business, may have constant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Cash, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about Six Acres,—the second Lot South of the House of the late Mr. John Cahoone (which belonged to the Estate of the late Capt. ISAAC STELLE).—For Terms, apply to

THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

☞ ATTENTION!

THOSE Persons who wish to Inlist in the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive 14 Dollars Bounty, and 4 Dollars monthly Pay—Good Provisions, and complete Cloathing for the Season.—The Non commissioned Officers will also receive an additional Encouragement, according to their Rank.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

General Rendezvous, Newport, Feb. 16, 1795.

Newport, ss. *Superior Court of Judicature, &c. March Term, A. D. 1795.*

THE Creditors of Preston Mann, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Physician, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the fourth Monday of April next; where and when, Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the said Preston Mann, and to distribute the same, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law.

By Order of Court,
CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, *Clerk.*

South Kingstown ss

THE Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South Kingstown in the County of Washington, Esq; an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington, on the first Monday of April next; where and when, Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the said Richard Gardner, and to distribute the same, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law. *Witness*, JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

February 28th. A. D. 1795.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

PROVIDENCE STREET LOTTERY.

CLASS III.

THE Managers present the Public with the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of this State, at their January Session, A. D. 1795, for raising a Sum of Money to defray the Expences of finishing, in a durable Manner, a Street at the North End of this Town.

The Utility and Necessity of this Work, so obvious to every one, and the great Chance to Adventurers, there being only about Two Blanks to a Prize, induce the Managers to rely on the Patronage of the Public, for a rapid Sale of the Tickets.

5340 Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, are 10680 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to no Deduction.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		300		300
1		200		200
4		100	are	400
10		50		500
20		30		600
40		20		800
50		10		500
100		6		600
1482		3		4446
1709				9346
3931				1334
5340				10680

*** The Drawing of the above Class to commence at the State-House in Providence, on the 1st Day of June next.

EBENEZER MACOMBER,
SAMUEL THURBER, jun.
STEPHEN RANDAL.
BENJAMIN TURPIN, } Managers.

Providence, February 3, 1795.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post-Office, Newport, by whom the Prizes will be paid.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

And SEWING TWINE.

ALSO,

A constant Supply of clean TOW,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,—Ditto,
West-India RUM,—Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

Newport, March 3 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favour gratefully acknowledged.

SONG,
By the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

I.

MY gen'rous heart diſdains,
The ſlave of love to be,
I ſcorn his ſervile chains,
And boaſt my liberty.
This whining,
And pining,
And waſting with care,
Are not my taſte, be ſhe ever ſo fair.

II.

Shall a girl's capricious frown,
Sink my noble ſpirits down?
Shall a face of white and red,
Make me drop my ſilly head?
Shall I ſet me down and ſigh,
For an eye brow, or an eye?
For a braided lock of hair,
Curſe my fortune, and deſpair?
My gen'rous heart diſdains, &c.

III.

Still uncertain is to-morrow,
Nor quite certain is to-day—
Shall I waſte my time in ſorrow—
Shall I languiſh life away—
All becauſe a cruel maid,
Hath not love with love repaid?
My gen'rous heart diſdains, &c.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE SPECIES of FRUIT LIQUOR made in this diſtrict.

Cider—the produce of Apples alone.
Perry—that of Pears.

"Cider"—produced from Apples and Pears jointly; and "Cider"—made from the common wild Crab, and the richer ſweeter kinds of early Pears.

The two laſt ſpecies, and much of the two firſt, are uſed, inſtead of *Malt Liquor, as "family drink:" the quantity of *ſale* liquor, except on larger plantations, being ſmall, in proportion to that which is conſumed in the country.

Thus, Farmers, in general, conſidering Fruit Liquor as the beverage of their ſervants and work people, have no ſtimulus towards excellency in their Art. If it is but "Zeyder," and has body enough to keep; no matter for the richneſs and flavour. The rougher it is, the further it will go; and the more acceptable cuſtom has rendered it, not to the workmen only, but to their maſters: the cider which is drank, in this, and all the cider countries, with ſo much avidity, and in ſuch quantity, is a very different liquor to that which is drank in the reſt of the kingdom. A palate, accuſtomed to "ſweet cider," would judge the "rough cider" of the farm-houſes, to be a mixture of vinegar and water, with a little diſſolved alum to give it roughneſs.

Men in general, however, whoſe palates are ſet to rough cider, conſider the common ſweet cider as an effeminate beverage; and rough cider, properly manufactured, is probably the more generous liquor; being deemed more wholeſome to habits in general, than ſweet cider;—even when genuine. That which is drank, in the kingdom at large, is too frequently adulterated. The "ciderman" "*cannot afford* to loſe a hogſhead: if it will not *do*, it muſt be "*doctored*:" or if ſound, it may not be ſweet enough for the palate of his cuſtomers; nor high enough coloured to pleaſe the eye; but the requiſite colour and ſweetneſs, he finds, are eaſily communicated.

The great Art, however, in manufacturing Fruit-Liquors, whether Cider or Perry, is that of gratifying the palate and the eye with the juices of the fruit alone. And although Farmers in general, more particularly the lower claſs, are very deficient in the management of their Liquors,—there are men, eſpecially among the more ſubſtantial yeomanry, and the principal farmers, who ferment their own liquors for ſale, that are far advanced on the line of right management.

Unfortunately, however, theſe men, priding themſelves, reſpectively, on the ſuperiority of their liquor (more perhaps than on any other produce of their eſtates) become jealous of their Art; and are not ſufficiently communicative with each other. Hence the difference in their ſeveral practices; and hence the preſent imperfection of the Art. For altho' each man may produce good Liquor, in his turn, no one, I believe, pretends to *uniform Succeſs*;—to produce Liquor of the firſt Quality, *with Certainty*.

From this claſs of men, chiefly, I have endeavoured to obtain information. I have ſeen the practice, in whole or in part, of many Individuals; and have had the ſentiments of many more on the ſubject: which, at the ſame time I went over the diſtrict (October, 1788) was the prevailing topic of converſation; and, it is not probable, that any material circumſtance, relating to it, ſhould eſcape me.

The following detail, however, muſt not be conſidered, merely, as the produce of an EXCURSION. For, altho' the year 1783 was not a general Fruit year, there was a ſufficiency of Liquor made, to enable me to form a general idea of its manufacture. And altho' the knowledge, then acquired, was not ſufficient to fill my Regiſter completely in every part, it was enough to enable me to make a complete ANALYSIS of that ſubject: and, during the Summer of 1788, I ſtill kept adding to my collection.

Therefore, *previous* to the excurſion in HEREFORDSHIRE, my Regiſter was nearly full, and the *deficiencies aſcertained*. Conſequently, by ſeeing, there, the practice repeated on a large ſcale, and by converſing freely with profeſſional men on the ſubject, the deficiencies were filled up, the facts, previouſly acquired, proved, and the errors, of courſe, corrected. Beſides, ſince my return, and after I had digeſted the information acquired, I have had an opportunity of ſeeing the different ſtages of the Art, as practiced by a *profeſſional* man, whoſe Liquors are in the firſt eſtimation.

To adapt a Regiſter of this Art to the public eye, and to render it as clear, yet full, as the nature of it requires, it will be neceſſary to deſcribe, diſtinctly and minutely, its ſeveral Stages. And, previous to his detail, of the Art itſelf, it will be proper to take a view of its requiſite APPARATUS.

[*To be continued.*]

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*Note, *Malt Liquor* is the general Drink of England,

ALL Perſons who have attended the Federal Courts, in the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland, as Jurors, or Witneſſes in Behalf of the United States, and who have not received their Fees for attending, are hereby informed, that by applying to the Marſhal in Providence, their ſeveral Balances will be paid.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, March 7, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, notwithſtanding a ſimilar Caution to thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed, have for Six Months laſt paſt, omitted uſing coercive Meaſures: They now give this Laſt NOTICE to all Perſons indiſcriminately, who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, if they do not immediately ſettle the Demands againſt them, they will be called upon at the enſuing May Term.

Any Perſons ſtill having Demands, are deſired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 9, 1795.

M. ALLIEZ

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he ſhall continue his DANCING SCHOOL this Spring, if he can obtain 25 Scholars.

He likewiſe informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen who deſire to perfect themſelves in that laudable Amuſement, ſo neceſſary in Society and to the Graces, that he will keep School for them in the Morning.

He alſo teaches the Art of drawing FLOWERS; and thoſe Ladies who wiſh to add the agreeable Art of Embroidery to their Needle, will be waited upon with Pleaſure.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſubſcribe for the Acquirement of either of the above Accompliſhments, will pleaſe to apply at his Houſe, next Weſtward of Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON's, in Thames-Street.

Newport March 9, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, may have conſtant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Caſh, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about Six Acres,—the ſecond Lot South of the Houſe of the late Mr. John Cahoone (which belonged to the Eſtate of the late Capt. ISAAC STELLE).—For Terms, apply to

THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

☞ ATTENTION!

THOSE Perſons who wiſh to Inliſt in the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive 14 Dollars Bounty, and 4 Dollars monthly Pay—Good Proviſions, and complete Cloathing for the Seaſon.—The Non commiſſioned Officers will alſo receive an additional Encouragement, according to their Rank.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

General Rendezvous, Newport, Feb. 16, 1795.

Newport, ſſ. Superior Court of Judicature, &c. March Term, A. D. 1795.

THE Creditors of Preſton Mann, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Phyſician, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Eaſt Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the fourth Monday of April next; where and when, Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the ſaid Preſton Mann, and to diſtribute the ſame, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law.

By Order of Court,
CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, *Clerk.*
South Kingſtown ſſ

THE Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Eſq; an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for the County of Waſhington, on the firſt Monday of April next; where and when, Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the ſaid Richard Gardner, and to diſtribute the ſame, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law. *Witneſs,* JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

February 28th. A. D. 1795.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

PROVIDENCE STREET LOTTERY.

CLASS III.

THE Managers preſent the Public with the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, granted by the Honorable General Aſſembly of this State, at their January Seſſion, A. D. 1795, for raiſing a Sum of Money to defray the Expences of finiſhing, in a durable Manner, a Street at the North End of this Town.

The Utility and Neceſſity of this Work, ſo obvious to every one, and the great Chance to Adventurers, there being only about Two Blanks to a Prize, induce the Managers to rely on the Patronage of the Public, for a rapid Sale of the Tickets.

5340 Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, are 10680 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to no Deduction.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		300		300
1		200		200
4		100	are	400
10		50		500
20		30		600
40		20		800
50		10		500
100		6		600
1482		3		4446
1709				9346
3931				1334
5340				10680

*** The Drawing of the above Claſs to commence at the State-Houſe in Providence, on the 1ſt Day of June next.

EBENEZER MACOMBER,
SAMUEL THURBER, jun.
STEPHEN RANDAL.
BENJAMIN TURPIN, } Managers.

Providence, February 3, 1795.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, Eſq; at the Poſt-Office, Newport, by whom the Prizes will be paid.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

And SEWING TWINE.

ALSO,

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favour gratefully acknowledged.